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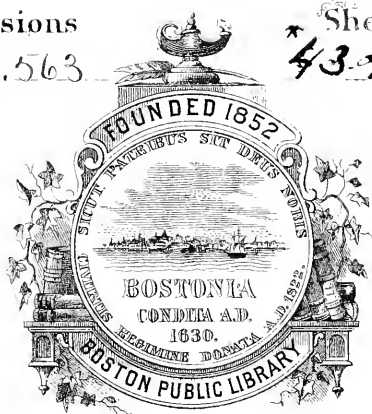
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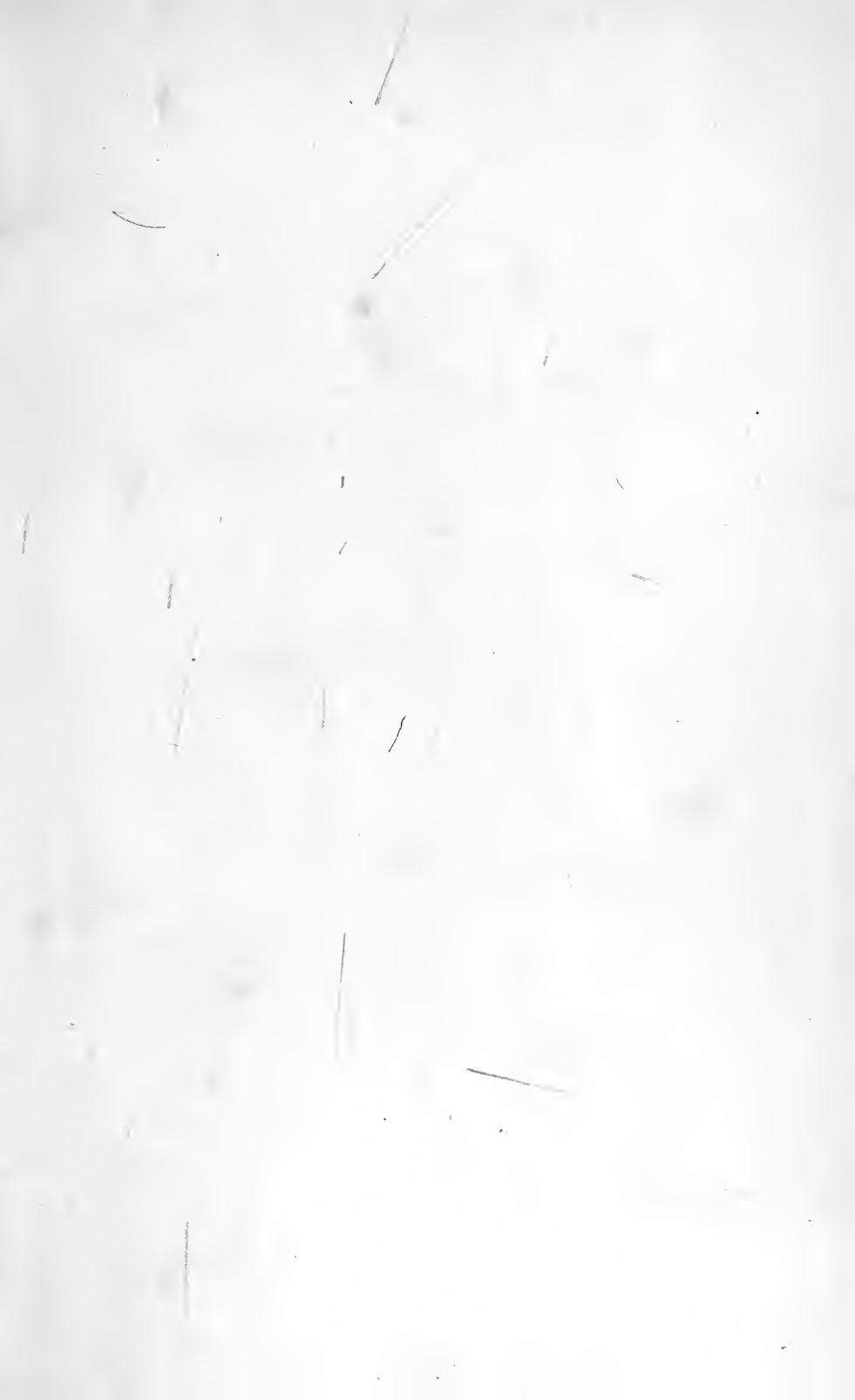
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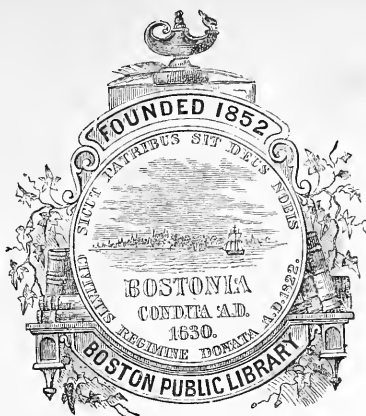






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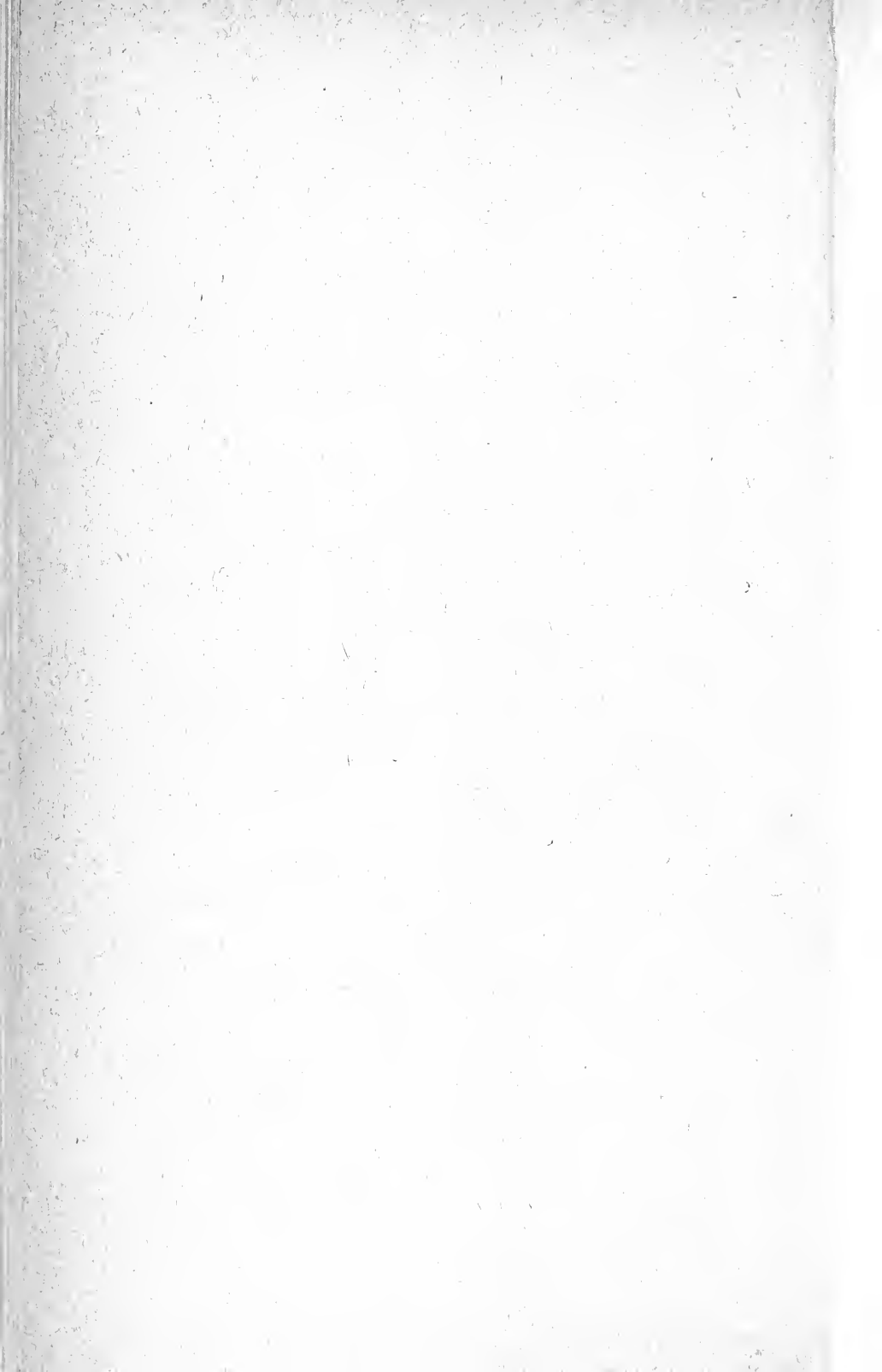
OF

EBENEZER STEVENS

LIEUT.-COL. OF ARTILLERY IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

BY

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS



EBENEZER STEVENS

LIEUT.-COL. OF ARTILLERY IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

Ebenezer Stevens, son of Ebenezer Stevens and Elizabeth Weld, his wife, both of Roxbury, Mass., was born at Boston the 11th of August, 1751, o. s. [August 22d.] On both sides his parents were of unmixed English and Puritan stock. When his first ancestor on the father's side emigrated from Cornwall in England is uncertain, but the name of his grandfather, Erasmus Stevens, appears in 1714 as one of the founders of the New North Church in Boston. It was in an offshoot from this church, "the new Brick," that Ebenezer was christened by the Reverend Thomas Foxcroft, as appears by its records. His mother was a descendant of the Re and Thomas Weld, one of the first of the non-conformist clergymen who fled to Holland to escape the persecution of Laud, and later crossed to the Massachusetts Colony, where he was called to the church in Roxbury in 1632.

The last half of the eighteenth century was a period of severe distress to the American Colonies, which the wars of a half century had greatly impoverished; especially to those of New England, where life with an ungrateful soil and a rude climate was a severe struggle even to the more favored of fortune. Young Stevens was not of these. He received hardly more than the rudiments of education, and sought his livelihood in mechanical pursuits, for which he early developed a remarkable natural tendency, which proved later to be not only a promoter of his personal fortunes but of great advantage to the cause which he espoused.

Decision and strength of character are rapidly developed in troublous times. Stevens had just completed his fourteenth year when the first Tree of Liberty was christened in the Stamp Act days, and hardly twenty when the Boston massacre startled the continent. Such were the scenes which moulded his character and toughened the fibres of his manly resolution.

At an early day he showed a military disposition, and joined Paddock's company of artillery. As it was here that the future artillery officer received his first lessons in military service, a word concerning this famous corps may not be deemed an unreasonable digression. The "Train," as this company was called, was organized in 1763, and passed in 1768 under the command of Lieutenant Adino Paddock, who

was a "complete artilleryman" and a competent officer. In the year 1766 a company of British artillery bound for Quebec, finding it too late to enter the St. Lawrence, put into Boston and wintered at Castle William. From these Paddock's men derived instruction in the art of field artillery. Major Paddock bought two brass pieces, to which two more were later added, and the company was taught the manœuvres in the open field. By this practical training it became a military school which later furnished many excellent officers to the Revolutionary army. Indeed, it may be claimed that it was the nucleus of this famous corps which won encomiums from their enemies and proved themselves not unequal to their French allies in every engagement in which they were combined. Paddock's company was composed almost entirely of mechanics, many of whom were active members of the organization which, under the name of Sons of Liberty, had affiliated the bold spirits of all the Colonies in a joint resistance to the encroachments of the Crown.

The Dartmouth, the first of the fleet of tea ships intended for the colonies, arrived in Boston harbor and anchored off the castle on the 28th November, 1773. The vessel was ordered to Griffin's wharf by the town committee, of which Samuel Adams was chairman. Paddock's company was called upon by the same committee to guard the tea and prevent its landing. Paddock, whose sympathies were with the Royal authorities, refused his consent, but at a company meeting the charge was accepted and undertaken by them, First Lieut. Jabez Hatch taking the command. Stevens was one of those who volunteered on this service. Early in December two other vessels, the Eleanor and Beaver, also arrived, one of which was ordered to the same wharf, and the other to the north end of Hancock's wharf. On the night of the 16th the custom officials, under the influence of Governor Hutchinson, having refused to clear the vessels on their homeward voyage until they should be discharged of the tea, an immense town meeting was held in the old South Meeting House, at which it was estimated that not less than two thousand persons were present. The meeting adjourned till the afternoon to hear the report of their committee as to whether the collector would clear the vessels. Spirited addresses were made, and the assemblage, which had swelled to the number of seven thousand, was detained till dark, when no reply being received from the collector the meeting was dissolved. Stevens was present at this meeting, and the account of the destruction of the tea now given is in his own recollection of the affair, as taken from his words at a later period by one of his sons: "I went from the Old South Meeting House just after dark; the party was about seventy or

eighty. At the head of the wharf [Griffin's wharf] we met the detachment of our company on guard, who joined us. I commenced with a party on board the vessel of which Hodgdon was mate, and as he knew me, I left that vessel with some of my comrades, and went on board the other vessel which lay at the opposite side of the wharf; numbers of others took our places on board Hodgdon's vessel. We commenced handing the boxes of tea on deck, and first commenced breaking them with axes, but found much difficulty, owing to the boxes of tea being covered with canvass—the mode that this article was then imported in. I think that all the tea was discharged in about two hours. We were careful to prevent any being taken away; *none of the party were painted as Indians*, nor, that I know of disguised, excepting that some of them stopped at a paint shop on the way and daubed their faces with paint."

This is not the accepted story because, perhaps, of the natural tendency in the human mind to give more credence to poetry and romance than to dry fact. Yet no testimony can be more absolute than this of an actor in the scene. The authority for the story of the Indian disguise is a contemporary account published in the Massachusetts Gazette, which says that "just before the dissolution of the meeting a number of brave and resolute men, dressed in the Indian manner, approached near the door of the assembly and gave the war whoop, which rang through the room, and was answered by some in the galleries." Hutchinson, in his History of Massachusetts Bay, says that "about fifty men had prepared themselves and passed by the house where the people were assembled to the wharf where the vessels lay, being covered with blankets and making the appearance of Indians." Bancroft follows these accounts, and adds that "each of them held a hatchet." In the Traits of the Tea Party, made up from the recollections of Hewes, himself a participator, we find that "the disguise was hastily prepared and was after all but the work of a few moments," and it is added on the recollection of Pierce, who was also present, "that they arrayed themselves in a store on Fort Hill," and that the number of persons who assumed the Indian disguise was probably not more than fifteen or twenty. It seems more probable that the idea of a disguise was an after thought, and intended to deceive the authorities and lead them to the belief that it was too complete to allow of identification for arrest and punishment.

The Hodgdon mentioned by Stevens in his account was Alexander Hodgdon, later Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts. Stevens was at this time courting his sister, and was naturally desirous not to compromise himself or his friend.

The Boston Port Bill closing the Port of Boston followed immediately upon the information of the destruction of the tea reaching England. Several regiments of the King's troops were ordered to Boston and General Gage placed in command. In the reminiscences from which we have just quoted, Stevens says that the last time that he served with his company (the artillery company) was when they received General Gage, who arrived from New York. This was on the 13th May, 1774.

Soon after, in consequence of the stagnation of business consequent upon the closing of the Port, and apprehensive perhaps that his participation in the destruction of the tea might be visited upon him, he went to Providence, where, on the 11th October he married Rebecca, the daughter of Benjamin Hodgdon of New Hampshire, the sister of the mate of the tea ship we have mentioned. He here entered into business, building houses and warehouses, probably in connection with John Crane, also a member of Paddock's company, who had left Boston at the same time as himself. He was thus engaged when the news of the battle of Lexington reached Providence. He at once abandoned his business, and with his comrade, John Crane, began the organization of a company of artillery. His commission, still preserved, is wholly in manuscript. It is given entire as a curious specimen of the manner in which the revolutionists waged war in the King's name.

“By the Honorable the General Assembly of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England in America, To EBENEZER STEVENS, gentleman. Greeting: WHEREAS, for the preservation of the Rights and Liberties of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in this Colony and America, the aforesaid General Assembly have ordered fifteen hundred men to be enlisted, and embodied into an army of observation, and the Committee of Safety have appointed you, the said Ebenezer Stevens, First Lieutenant of the Company of the Train of Artillery, belonging to the said Troops, You are therefore hereby in his Majesty's name, George the Third by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c., authorized, empowered, and commissioned to have, take, and exercise the office of First Lieutenant of the Company aforesaid; and to command, guide and conduct the same or any part thereof. And in case of an invasion or assault of a common enemy, to infest or disturb this or any other of his Majesty's Colonies in America, You are to alarm and gather together the Company under your command or any part thereof, as you shall deem sufficient, and therewith to the utmost

of your skill and ability, you are to resist, expel, kill and destroy them, in order to preserve the interest of his Majesty, and his good subjects in these parts. YOU are also to follow such Instructions, Directions, and Orders, as shall from Time to Time be given forth, either by the General Assembly, or your superior officers. And for your so doing this Commission shall be your sufficient warrant. By virtue of an Act of the said General Assembly, I, Henry Ward, Esq., Secretary of the said Colony have hereunto set my Hand and the Public Seal of the said Colony, this Eighth Day of May A. D. 1775, and in the Fifteenth year of his said Majesty's Reign.

HENRY WARD."

This Commission, it will be observed, bears a date only nineteen days later than the battle of Lexington. John Crane was the Captain of this Company. The Rhode Island troops were placed under command of General Greene, and were marched as fast as raised to the general camp then forming before Boston. The arrival of the Rhode Island artillery from Providence is noticed in a newspaper of the day in flattering terms "as a fine company with four excellent field pieces." The company moved first to Jamaica Plains, the Country seat of Governor Barnard, and was afterwards stationed at Roxbury, although the rest of Greene's brigade was posted at Cambridge. The return of its numbers of the 21st July gives a total force of 96.

At the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775, Stevens' company was posted at the Neck to protect the line of retreat. During the siege of Boston it garrisoned the fort at Roxbury.

At the close of the year 1775 the Rhode Island Company was disbanded; Crane and Stevens were commissioned in the artillery regiments raised by Massachusetts in the beginning of the year, and afterward transferred to the regiment organized by Congress, on the Continental establishment, under the command of Colonel Henry Knox, which was enlisted for one year, Crane with the rank of Major and Stevens as Captain. His commission, signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, and dated the 11th January, 1776, is still in existence.

The expedition to Canada under Montgomery by the way of the northern lakes, and by Arnold by the Kennebec and the valley of Chaudiere, had not been successful; Montgomery had fallen on the last day of the year and Arnold was in command. Strenuous efforts were made to strengthen the army in Canada. In March, 1776, Stevens was ordered northward on a march to Quebec with two companies, his own and that of Captain Eustis and a party of artificers. The marching orders run as follows :

"Camp at Cambridge, March 28, 1776. Instructions for Captain Ebenezer Stevens, commanding two companies of the Regiment of Artillery on a march to Quebec. You with the companies under your command are to make the most expeditious marches into Canada, there to join the army under Major-General Thomas, in order to conquer and entirely subdue the enemies of Liberty and America in that province. Your route will be through NUMBER FOUR in the Province of New Hampshire to Crown Point, where you will draw what provisions you may think necessary for your future progress. It is a matter of great importance that the mortars, shell, &c., which you have in charge, should reach the camp before Quebec. If, therefore, any of the teams should fail you must procure fresh ones from the country people, and give an order for the pay on the Quartermaster-General or his assistant up that way or to this camp, whichever shall be the most agreeable. You are to take particular care that your men are well covered in the night, and likewise that they observe the strictest discipline.

"HENRY KNOX, Colonel; Regiment of Artillery."

Washington advised Arnold of the dispatch of these companies on the 3d of April. It was on this march by Charlestown, New Hampshire, then called Number Four, where the party crossed the Connecticut river, that Stevens first displayed the energy and fertility of resource which were his distinguishing traits. The winter of 1775 to 1776 had been one of extreme severity, and the country was covered with heavy snow. Stevens cut a road across the Green Mountains to Otter Creek, a distance from river to river of forty miles. The two mortars which he had carried with him weighing four tons each, his progress from the camp to Charlestown was twenty miles a day, but such was the obstacles to be overcome that he was twenty days in making the remaining distance. Arrived at Otter Creek he built rafts and descended to Atterbury's Falls and thence to New Haven Falls, dragging his mortars and baggage at one of these portages a distance of eight miles. On reaching Lake Champlain Captain Eustis was dispatched to Crown Point for boats, which were procured and brought up the creek. In these batteaux Stevens proceeded to St. Johns, landing first at Point-au-fer. At St. Johns he found pilots and pushed on to Chamblee and the Three Rivers, where he met an express bringing intelligence that Thomas had left the plains of Abraham on the 6th of May. The date of Stevens' arrival does not appear. General Schuyler, writing to Washington from Fort George, April 26, mentions among other forces transported to Canada, Captain Stevens' company with the "mortars and shells."

There were no military movements, and the artillery was busy in preparing ammunition. On the 25th May General Thompson wrote from the camp at Sorel to the Commissioners sent by Congress to enquire into the State of the Army: "Captain Stevens goes up to provide some articles wanted for the artillery, and will return as soon as possible. One thousand weight of lead, fifty quires of cartridge paper, and fifteen pounds of thread wanted to complete the troops here to twenty-four rounds per man." The arrival of reinforcements from England and the prevalence of small pox in the American forces were the immediate cause of the raising of the siege of Quebec and the precipitate withdrawal of the Continental Army. Towards the end of May further reinforcements arrived from England and a rendezvous was ordered at Three Rivers. Here General Sullivan, on whom the command devolved after the death of Thomas, who fell a victim to the small pox, determined to attack their advance guard. An expedition was organized which left Sorel the 6th of June with eighteen hundred men in fifty boats, followed the next day by Stevens with his companies of artillery. He was, however, from the difficulty of landing his guns, ordered back by General Thompson, and took no part in the engagement which followed. Thompson was defeated with heavy loss, and himself fell into the hands of the enemy. The British followed in pursuit. A fragment of a journal kept by Stevens at this period (June 7) gives as the reason for the artillery not being landed, that in the opinion of General Thompson the "ground proved bad." He adds that he "was ordered back with his company without going on shore, which was not agreeable." In the same journal he states that he reached the camp at Sorel at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the next day. In his entry of the 9th he says: "that, on receipt of information that the enemies' troops were on their way to Sorel, the drums beat to arms in camp, got the cannon out of the batteaux, mounted them in the battery; camp in great confusion. The next day early, in a council of war, a retreat to St. Johns was decided upon. The artillery was again reembarked, and by ten o'clock in the morning was on board the batteaux and under way for Chamblee above. They arrived next day at noon." On the 10th he writes: "the whole army was employed in getting their guns, equipments and stores over the carrying-place." Here there was a false alarm of an attack and great confusion. The provisions were opened to the troops, the trunnions were broken from the cannon; and Stevens relates "one fine eighteen pounder was lost in the rapids. In transporting the cannon and stores the men were up to their waists, and obliged to drag the batteaux by bodily strength up the rap-

ids. After working all that night, the next day, the 12th, Chamblee was fired, three new gondolas also burned, and two thirty pounders which had been got partly across were thrown into the rapids. The sick were put into the boats and at nine o'clock the march was begun for St. Johns, with two four pounders, four companies of artillery and two thousand infantry. So close was the pursuit that the British entered Chamblee as the rear guard of the Americans left it. The retreat was now regular and the body entered St. Johns at six o'clock the same day. On the 13th news of the capture of Thompson arrived. On the 18th a council of war was held, and the retreat resumed by batteaux to the Isle aux Noix, which was reached at midnight. Burgoyne the same evening arrived in St. Johns. From the Isle aux Noix the army retired to Crown Point, where General Sullivan arrived the first of July. He had been superseded in command by resolution of Congress, which on the 17th June had assigned Major-General Gates to the command of the army in Canada. Washington's instructions to Gates of the 24th June invested him with full powers as to the appointment of his officers. At the same time he was directed to consult with Colonel Knox concerning the artillery, and with Major-General Schuyler, whose headquarters were at Albany, as to the provisions and stores.

Gates made his headquarters at Ticonderoga, where the summer was passed in a reorganization of the army, which was decimated by the small pox, and the building of a fleet of low galleys and gunboats by which Arnold proposed to hold possession of Lake Champlain. It is not necessary to enter into the details of the gallant action between Arnold's flotilla and Carleton's superior force, in which the American vessels were all captured or burned between the 11th and 13th October. On the 14th Carleton landed at Crown Point, the master of the Lake; two hours distant lay Ticonderoga, an easy prey, but Carleton, not prepared for a further offensive, returned to winter quarters in Canada, and allowed the golden opportunity of a junction with Lord Howe's forces to slip by, an opportunity never to return. On the reorganization of the army by Gates, Captain Stevens was appointed, on the 15th September, "to take command of all the artillery on the west side of the Lake, and to encamp on the *French* lines (Ticonderoga) with General St. Clair's brigade."

While awaiting the attack of Carleton the artillery was busily engaged in preparation. In eight days they made carriages for forty-seven or more pieces of cannon and mounted them. The defences were also strengthened, and surrounded with redoubts and abattis.

A Committee of Congress, which visited the Northern Department

about this time, gave to Stevens the rank of Major, and he is so styled in the General Orders of October 22d. On the 18th November, the main body having left Ticonderoga, Colonel Anthony Wayne was directed in General Orders to take command of that post and of the garrison of Mount Independence. A second Committee of Congress was sent in November to examine into the condition of the Northern Department. At their instance Generals Schuyler and Gates called for calculations and estimates for supplying the army. Among the reports submitted to Congress appears "a Calculation of Ordnance and Ordnance stores wanted for the Army of the Northern Department," made by order of the Honorable Major-General Schuyler, dated in camp in Ticonderoga, on November 30th, and signed Ebenezer Stevens, Major of Artillery.

The time for which Colonel Knox's regiment enlisted expired with the year 1776. The augmentation of that arm of the service had been urged upon the Commander-in-chief by Knox in the summer of 1775, and a plan drawn by him had been submitted to Congress, which in July, 1776, authorized another battalion to be raised, and requested Washington to recommend proper officers to compose the corps. Nothing was done, however; for in November Knox again urged the increase of the force. In December, however, under the authority of a resolution of the 12th of that month, conferring extensive powers on the Commander-in-chief, Washington directed three battalions to be enlisted, and recommended that Colonel Knox be appointed a Brigadier-General of Artillery. Later in the same month the appointment was made by Congress; three regiments, or as they had been called, battalions, to be raised, and Washington was empowered to appoint the officers and establish their pay. Later a fourth regiment was ordered. These four regiments were assigned as follows in the orders of State quotas: Harrison's to Virginia; Lamb's to New York; Crane's to Massachusetts; Proctor's to Pennsylvania. Early in December, Colonel Baldwin, the engineer officer in charge of the works at Ticonderoga, and Major Stevens obtained a leave of absence from General Gates. On their way down they called upon General Schuyler, then at Saratoga, who authorized them to purchase at Boston or elsewhere what supplies they needed, and particularly empowered Stevens, who had recommended a Commissary of Ordnance and Master of Laboratory, to engage proper persons for such service, and offer the same pay as those serving under the immediate command of General Washington. General Ward was requested to give all possible aid to Stevens, who was to recruit as many men as possible for his command.

He appears to have at once started eastward upon this mission, in which he was, however, not left long in quiet. On the 18th January, Knox, then at Poughkeepsie, informed him by letter that it was the wish of General Washington that all the cannon at Albany not wanted for the defense of the North River be sent to Pennsylvania; that so soon as the ice should break up in the river, the artillery and stores should be sent to New Windsor. Knox further directed him to confer with General Lincoln, and send immediately to Springfield all the damaged small arms which could not with the utmost certainty be repaired at Albany. Knox was undoubtedly not aware that Stevens had been despatched to Boston, as he requested him to write to him at Boston, whither he was himself going, and added that it was probable he would see him in Albany on his return.

Schuyler also seems to have missed his service, and ordered him on the 21st January to return immediately to Albany, where, he adds, "your presence is absolutely necessary." On the 3d February, General Ward, pressed by Schuyler for reinforcements, directed him to forward all the men he had recruited to Ticonderoga, by way of Bennington and Skenesborough, and urged him to the "most vigorous exertions at this critical juncture."

The recruiting of men and the purchase of the articles and stores designated in the return of November 3d occupied all of Stevens' attention during the winter. On the 10th March, Schuyler directed him to apply to Gen'l Knox, supposed to be in Boston, for any deficiencies in the estimate, and to make him a return of any other necessities for the artillery department, and called upon the Selectmen and Committees in the several towns to facilitate the conveyance of the stores.

Besides the recruiting of the artillery, Stevens had undertaken to fill up a company of artificers, which was placed under command of Captain Noah Nichols. Detained in Boston by these various duties, he received a letter from Knox written at Morristown the 31st March, conveying to him a demand for ship guns. He was requested to apply to General Heath and Captain Bradford for aid, and also to procure in Boston such supplies as were needed by the medical department of the Northern army.

On the 16th April we find him returned to Ticonderoga, where he is officially addressed as Major Commanding the Artillery; the same title was used by General Knox, in a letter from Morristown, dated the 1st May, in which he asks for every information which may benefit the service; acquaints him with the measures taken to fill General Schuyler's call for artillery, and advises him as to the establishment of pay for the Conti-

mental artillery, by which to govern himself in making up his returns. On the 24th May Knox again writes from Morristown, acknowledging a letter from Stevens of the 24th April, with Returns. In this letter Knox directs him to apply at Springfield for all supplies except round and grape; advises the sending of tons of grape and a great number 4, 6, 12 and 18 pound shot to Albany, and informs him that he had a furnace just going to blow for casting of various kinds, and would order about twenty tons more of grape shot to Albany for his service. He adds: "I am happy to hear from you and General Wayne that the detachment under your command behaved in a soldier-like manner," expresses his regret that owing to the "difficulty of recruiting" he could send him no more artillery men, and the hope that Gen'l Gates will furnish what additional number might be required.

On the 16th May, Wilkinson, then on Gates' Staff, wrote to General Gates from Ticonderoga, whither he had been sent to take post: "This garrison is considerably obliged to Major Stevens of the artillery, an active, honest and industrious officer; he directs the laboratory and will in a little time, if supplied with paper, fix ammunition enough for the troops. Your last campaign established a company of artificers under his direction, which you will now observe included in his return; they are an excellent set of hands, and will alone I think be able to prepare the wood work necessary for mounting the artillery destined for the post, but unless iron is furnished this will be of no consequence." On the 31st the same officer advises the arrival of ten pieces of ordnance which Major Stevens "tells me will be mounted in five days." At the close he requests additional large iron, as Stevens had already used all at the post.

In an original "Return of the Officers' names and the time of their appointments to the corps of artillery commanded by Major Ebenezer Stevens, dated June 20, 1777," his appointment as major is set down at 9th Nov., 1776. This corps included three companies and a company of artificers. This appointment appears to have been informal, perhaps contingent on the raising of the men. On the 22d May, however, he received his official promotion. On the Journals of Congress it is recorded under that date as "Resolved, That Captain Stevens of the artillery have a Brevet of Major, he having had that rank before his present appointment as a captain, and being a worthy, good officer as Gen'l Schuyler represents." This brevet was enclosed to him with a letter of congratulation by Schuyler on the 3d June. On the 20th of the same month the company of artificers was definitely established by Stevens, and approved by General Schuyler, then at Ticonderoga, in person.

How much the exertions and abilities of Stevens were appreciated at this period, appears from a letter of Samuel Phillips Savage, the Presiding Officer of the Massachusetts Board of War, who wrote to him from Boston the 30th June, in reply to a request for an Official Return, the nature of which does not appear: "It gives me pleasure to open a correspondence with a gentleman so well knowing in the matters of the army as Major Stevens, and if my weakly endeavors to support it, will give you any satisfaction, I shall feel happy."

While Schuyler was making every endeavor to strengthen his line against the invasion, Burgoyne was slowly accumulating his forces for a crushing blow. Leaving Montreal the latter part of June, he reached Crown Point on the 1st July, and the 4th opened fire upon Fort Ticonderoga, where St. Clair was in command. St. Clair had expected an attack from the lake, and had thrown up breastworks to strengthen his position, but soon found the post untenable. General Phillips, who commanded the British engineers and was familiar with the ground, ordered a battery of artillery to be dragged to the top of Mount Defiance, which overlooked the fort.

It is of tradition, that Stevens had, months before, expressed his fear of this danger, and the impracticability of taking cannon up the height being asserted at the officers' table, he settled the point in his own practical way by having a piece dragged up at night, and firing a salute in the morning from the top of the hill.

When on the 5th the enemy was observed in possession of this commanding situation, a retreat was hastily ordered. Stevens was confined to his bed at this time by illness, but continued to give directions to his men. A large part of the cannon were safely embarked on batteaux, those left behind spiked, but the trunnions were not knocked off for fear the noise would alarm the enemy. The retreat was almost immediately discovered and pursuit begun. In his report to General Knox of the retreat, Stevens says: "My orders were executed in such a manner, that had not the enemy pursued in so hasty a manner, I should have saved a very considerable quantity of stores, some small cannon, and the two eight-inch howitzers, which I had just got completely mounted; but at Skenesborough all fell, and I have only now to lament their fall. From that place we retreated to Fort Ann, where we had a brush which was much to our advantage; from thence to Fort Edward; after a short stay to Fort Miller, then to Saratoga;" where we find him on the official returns of the 19th July reported as sick. His was not a spirit long to endure confinement, and he was again busy at Stillwater on the 12th August,

reorganizing the artillery and preparing to repel a sudden attack. His requests to General Knox show that the work had to be begun almost anew. During this month he appears to have been occupied chiefly at Albany in the various duties of the artillery and laboratory department; when the time for action arrived, he joined his command in the field.

The precise service of the artillery during the series of actions which culminated in the surrender of Burgoyne on the 19th October has never yet been described. Nor has any account of the artillery service during the American Revolution been written. There is abundant testimony from both American and English sources to its great value. But for its efficiency Burgoyne would have broken through the toils which were laid for his army.

Wilkinson, the Adjutant-General of General Gates, describing an action of the 10th says: "The commanding officer of artillery, Major Stevens, gallant, vigilant and ready to improve every advantage, ran a couple of light pieces down on the plain near the river, and opened a battery upon the batteaux and watering party at the landing, which soon dispersed it; but he drew the fire of the enemy's whole post upon him from the heights, which obliged him to retire after the loss of a tumbril, which was blown up by the enemy, and caused a shout from the whole British army."

The precise and accurate Gordon, in his account of the deliberations by Burgoyne on the 13th says: "There was not a spot of ground in the whole camp for holding the council of war, but what was exposed to cannon or rifle shots. While the council was deliberating, an eighteen pound ball crossed the table." Chastellux confirms the story, and adds that the council adjourned to the woods.

By a return of ordnance and stores in camp near Stillwater, September 24, made by Stevens, and preserved among the papers of General Gates, the following appears to have been the American artillery force: 1 Brass nine-pounder; 1 Brass six-pounder; 10 Brass four-pounders; 3 Iron six-pounders; 5 Iron four-pounders; 2 Iron three-pounders, in all 22 guns. It is probable that this was somewhat increased later by guns from below the Highlands. The force by Wilkinson's return of October was 360 men.

The train captured from the British was a great acquisition to the army. By Stevens' return it consisted of 2 twenty-four-pounders; 2 Brass twelve-pounders, and 6 Brass twelve-pounders, taken 7th October, near Stillwater. 2 twelves; 12 sixes; 4 threes; 2 eight-inch howitzers;

5 royal ditto, taken October 17, at Saratoga, in all 35 pieces; with implements and stores complete for the pieces, &c.; five hundred stand of arms and a great quantity of muskets, cartridges, and a number of ammunition wagons, including forges, &c.

The efficiency and gallantry of Stevens were too marked to escape notice and reward. On the 7th January Knox acknowledges his return of the cannon and stores at Albany, "a most noble park indeed," and says: "I have a high esteem for you which is founded on the universal character given you, of a brave and vigilant officer, and have ever considered it a credit to claim connection with you."

The winter of 1777 to 1778 was passed at the Northward in making preparations for the next campaign. The defense of the Highlands was an object of chief solicitude, and strenuous exertions were made to get the cannon down the river from Albany to Newburg and Fishkill. Stevens' duties were by no means confined to the field or garrison; his mechanical skill rendered him equally valuable in the laboratory. In March, Mr. Troup, who had inspected the works at Albany, wrote to Gates, "I went with General Conway this afternoon to view the laboratory and park of artillery. The regularity conspicuous in both drew my admiration, and I believe Major Stevens is one of the few officers in our army who does not consider method as altogether idle and superfluous."

At this time Stevens was in sore perplexity. Notwithstanding his services he was informed that Colonel Crane considered him as of his command. He represented his dissatisfaction to James Duane, who visited his post at Albany in April, and threatened to resign and join as a volunteer rather than consent to such a degradation. Duane wrote to the President of Congress, commending him in the highest terms: "the conduct of this young gentleman in the field and in conducting the public works, is so distinguished as to entitle him to favor and applause. I trust as Major Stevens has undergone severe service without any promotion, that a suitable attention may be paid to his merit. He declares that he is entitled to retain his present rank as a separate command."

On the 3d April, 1778, Congress "resolved that Major Ebenezer Stevens, in consideration of his services and the strict attention with which he discharged his duty as commanding officer of artillery in the Northern Department during two campaigns, take rank by brevet as a Lieutenant-Colonel of foot, and that he be commissioned accordingly."

About this time he received from Massachusetts the offer of a brigade of infantry in the State Line, but preferred his own corps even with the inferior rank. On conveying to him the news of his brevet,

Gates informed him that he had been assured by General Knox that there were "the best expectations of your [his] being to succeed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of one of the established battalions of artillery," and in the meantime he was to command the whole artillery of the Northern Department.

In the beginning of the year 1778, an expedition into Canada under the command of the Marquis de Lafayette was contemplated, and Stevens was fixed upon to accompany it in command of the artillery. Lafayette proceeded to Albany to take charge of the force supposed to have been provided, but finding that no preparations had been made in the department, abandoned the undertaking. It was on this occasion that his acquaintance with Stevens, which later grew into a warm personal friendship, commenced. A letter of Lafayette tendering his aid in getting the cannon down the river as ordered by Congress, compliments him for "his well known activity and zeal on every occasion." This work occupied the summer, during which Stevens was on the North River. Late in the fall he was joined at New Windsor by his wife, who but a few weeks before had given birth to a son. The occasion of the christening was a gala day in camp. The infant was placed upon a cannon, and General Gates standing as sponsor, received the name of Horatio Gates Stevens. This infant was destined to a long life. He survived till 1873. For his name's sake he inherited from the widow of General Gates the gold medal awarded him by Congress for the victory of Saratoga; the General's sword, and his famous portrait by Stuart are still in the possession of the family.

On the 24th November, Congress again resolved "that Lieutenant Colonel Stevens of the artillery, now holding that rank by brevet be appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, and that his commission bear date from that of his brevet, and that he be entitled to take command on the first vacancy that may fall in the artillery. Washington enclosed his commission to him on the 17th December, and assigned him to the regiment of Colonel Lamb, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Oswald. When his orders reached him he was stationed with his command at Fort Arnold on the Hudson.

He joined Lamb's regiment on the 22d December and appears to have commanded it on the march from White Plains to the artillery camp at Pluckemin, in New Jersey, of the fatigue upon which he advises Col. Lamb in January following.

During the winter of 1778-1779 the main body of Lamb's regiment was chiefly stationed at Pluckemin. Colonel Lamb, whose health had been entirely broken by the Quebec campaign, was on furlough; the

command wholly devolved on Stevens. In March, Lamb being appointed Surveyor of Ordnance, at once entered on the duties of that station, and no longer interfered with the regiment. It is proper here to say that Lamb and Stevens were warm personal friends, and their families on intimate terms. One interesting incident of this period is related in a newspaper of the day. "Trenton, March 10, 1779. The anniversary of our alliance with France was celebrated on the 18th ultimo, at Pluckemin, at a very elegant entertainment and display of fireworks, given by General Knox and the officers of the corps of artillery. It was postponed to this late day on account of his Excellency General Washington's absence from camp. The entertainment and ball were held in the academy of the park. The fireworks, which were conducted by Colonel Stevens, were arranged on the plan of a temple of one hundred feet in length and proportionately high. The temple showed thirteen arches, each displaying an illuminated painting. The centre arch was ornamented with a pediment larger than any of the others, and the whole edifice supported by a colonnade of the Corinthian order. * * * When the fireworks were finished, the company returned to the academy and concluded the celebration by a very splendid ball."

In July the army moved, and the artillery park was ordered to Chester, and thence to New Windsor, near West Point, where the army headquarters were established. On the 22d October, Knox charged Stevens with a confidential mission, that of proceeding to Hartford to construct three fire ships. They were to be of 150 tons burthen. Twenty thousand dollars were placed in his hands for that purpose. In November, news arriving of the repulse of Count d'Estaing at Savannah, the fire ships were no longer needed, and their construction was arrested.

The winter of 1779-1780 is known as the hard winter. The intense cold united the island of New York to the mainland and rendered the Hudson passable even for artillery, but the sufferings and privations of the army were such that no advantage of it could be taken. The army was in winter quarters at Morristown. The families of some of the officers accompanied them, among others those of General Greene and Col. Stevens. In Washington's correspondence of the month of January, there is a letter which relates to a dispute between Captain Rochefontaine and Stevens as to the possession of quarters, of which Greene as the Quarter-Master General had dispossessed the former to the advantage of the latter, no doubt because of the delicate health of the wife of Stevens who had with her an infant son. At this very period Washington complained to Greene that he had himself been

for two months in quarters where "he had not a kitchen to cook a dinner in, although the logs had been put together some considerable time by his own guard, and that there was not a place in which a servant could lodge with the smallest degree of comfort."

In March the army moved up to Middlebrook in Jersey, and encamped in huts. This movement was made to cover the important posts in the Highlands which were threatened by the strong occupation of King's Ferry by Sir Henry Clinton. In June Lamb was ordered to West Point, Stevens remaining in chief command of the regiment which moved with the army. He was at Preakness in July.

The French army under Rochambeau arriving at Newport in July, Sir Henry Clinton moved to attack them, and Washington at once determined to take advantage of his absence and attack New York. On the 15th July he informed Knox of his purpose, and ordered a movement of all the cannon and stores necessary for a siege to the North River. The troops moved from Preakness on the 29th, and crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry the 1st August, and found the main body there collected. For several days the army was in marching order, the "artillery horses constantly in harness, and those belonging to the officers kept in readiness; every man and every horse (says Thatcher, an eye witness) taught to know their place and their duty." Sir Henry Clinton took the hint and suddenly returned to New York, and Washington having effected his object, recrossed to the Jersey shore. Batteries were erected at Dobb's Ferry and other points, where Stevens appears to have made an ineffectual attempt to prevent the descent of the river by the vessels of the enemy.

Early in the campaign Colonel Lamb had been ordered to take charge of the post at West Point; and either here or at New Windsor Stevens joined him. He was at West Point when Arnold made his escape. Towards the close of November the Marquis de Chastellux visited the Camp at New Windsor and was received by General Knox, at the head of the artillery. Washington was present. The Marquis says "the artillery was numerous, and the gunners, in very fine order, were formed in parade, in the foreign manner, that is, each gunner at his battery and ready to fire."

Soon after Arnold's desertion Sir Henry Clinton entrusted him with a detachment and sent him to Virginia, where his operations were intended to create a diversion in favor of Cornwallis. Learning that he had made Portsmouth his base of operations, Washington determined to cut him off if possible. A plan was concerted for an expedition, co-ope-

rating land and naval forces. A detachment of twelve hundred men was put under marching orders on the 15th February, and the Chevalier M. Destouches was requested to protect the operation with a part or the whole of the French Fleet. The expedition was placed under the charge of Lafayette on the 20th. Washington's instructions directed him to march by way of Pompton to the head of Elk. Colonel Stevens was selected to accompany the expedition as Chief of Artillery. On the 18th February he was ordered to Philadelphia with instructions to obtain from the Board of War the necessary ordnance and stores, and have everything in readiness in five or six days after his arrival. The ordnance called for consisted of four field pieces, six pounders; three twenty-four pounders; one eight-inch and three five and a half inch howitzers, with ammunition and a travelling forge. In addition to these pieces, Knox sent him on the 25th, by Washington's express permission, the two eight-inch howitzers belonging to the park of artillery, which were carried to him "concealed in a wagon."

The expedition was to arrive at the head of Elk about the 6th March. Lafayette marched with his accustomed celerity. The 23d of February he reached Pompton and making a feint upon Staten Island moved rapidly to Philadelphia, where he arrived 2d March. There he was joined by Stevens with his artillery, which consisted of four companies. The command reached the head of Elk the 3d, and was at once put on board boats for Annapolis. This was not in accordance with Washington's views. Probably his instructions of the 27th, written from New Windsor, which forbade Lafayette leaving Elk river until he had "certain knowledge of the French squadron being in the Chesapeake Bay," did not reach him until too late. Destouches sailed from Newport the 8th March with his whole fleet. Admiral Graves followed with the British fleet the next day. The weather was heavy. When Destouches reached the mouth of the Chesapeake, he found the English squadron at anchor. After a short but ineffectual action, he returned to Newport. The English held the Bay, and the position of the Marquis soon became critical. A letter written by Stevens (1790) to Jeremiah Wadsworth and Jonathan Trumbull, a committee of Congress, gives an account of the manner in which he was extricated.

"In the spring of 1781 I commanded the artillery on an expedition to Portsmouth in Virginia, with the Marquis de Lafayette. The division halted at the city of Annapolis in Maryland. Our little fleet consisted of 90 sail of river craft; the British hearing of our being there sent two twenty-gun ships and blocked up the harbor. We remained there six

weeks, several councils of war were held after the Commander-in-Chief had ordered us to head-quarters, and it was thought impracticable to retreat by water; a majority were for returning by land, and officers were sent out to procure teams to remove the artillery and stores. They were out ten days and returned without being able to procure them. Another council was held and I proposed to return by water to the head of Elk, by removing those ships out of the Bay. My plan was thought impracticable, but Governor Lee, my friend, told the Marquis if the vessels that I took were lost he would pay for them. The Marquis then told me to go on and he would assist me. I fitted two sloops of about sixty tons burthen, with ten eight-pounders each and a travelling forge in their holds, and raised an awning upon their decks; the whole was done in three days. Manned them with two hundred volunteers each, and sent them out about ten o'clock in the morning, and drove the enemies' ships from their moorings, and thus opened the passage for our detachment, which arrived at the head of Elk by water that night. I do not know what would have been the consequence had we returned by land and left our little fleet and siege artillery behind, but it was thought by Governor Lee that our vessels would have fallen into their hands, and the defenceless city been plundered and burned. If Congress had known of it they might have honored me with a mark of their approbation. The Marquis wrote the Commander-in-Chief that time respecting my conduct. This I had by letter from General Knox."

Washington writing from New Windsor on the 11th, gives Lafayette "credit for the manœuvre by which he removed the British ships before Annapolis."

In a letter to Ben. Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, written 15th August, 1798, Stevens again referred to this exploit. The subject on which his opinion was invited was the defence of New York harbor, for which the State had resolved to build galleys or gunboats. Stevens then said: "That he was confident galleys or heavy floating batteries could never be managed in this harbor on account of the velocity of the tides. I fitted out," he says, "several galleys in the Northern department in '76 and '77, and they were lost as fast as they were equipped. I have seen floating batteries which mounted twenty 24-pounders. It is next to impossible to move them, and should the enemy gain ground the men desert them and they are made use of against themselves." Hence, referring to the action at Annapolis he says: "I conclude that bodies which are easily managed are preferable to those which are unwieldy though of superior force." He preferred gunboats to galleys, and later sent a

sketch of one 50 feet long, to carry one 18 or 24-pounder in the prow, and a 12 or 18 in the stern, to be manned by twenty-five to thirty men.

In a letter addressed on the 2d April, 1781, to Stevens, then at Philadelphia on his return to camp from the expedition, Knox says, "I lament your being disappointed of an opportunity of exhibiting before the French and Mr. Arnold; especially after the great exertions you have made of which the Marquis has written in the handsomest terms to the Commander-in-Chief." This is the letter already referred to. In April, Lafayette was directed to leave his heavy artillery at Baltimore, and his lighter pieces with General Wayne. He reached Susquehanna Ferry on the 15th. Washington having authorized him to allow of the return of Stevens, the delicate situation of his wife requiring his presence, he proceeded to New Windsor, where he was again in command at the Park of Artillery. On the 17th of the same month, Knox leaving New Windsor for a time to accompany Washington, informed him that the command at the Park will devolve on him as the senior officer, and directs him to accelerate the preparations for "the opening of the campaign." On the 3d July, Knox again addresses him, ordering him "to have the Park and all its apparatus put in the most perfect readiness to embark." He says: "the matters with which you are herewith charged are so complicated and extensive as not to admit of particular instructions," and in fact they included the preparation of the artillery, the laboratory, the direction of the artificers, and experiments with new mortars at different elevations, besides the care of the ordnance and stores. Meanwhile, Washington had moved his head-quarters first to Peekskill, then to a point between Dobb's Ferry and White Plains, where the American and French troops went into camp together.

On the 2d July, Washington informed Knox of his movement towards Kingsbridge and of a proposed attempt on the British posts on York Island, the success of which was to be made known by signals. In such case Knox was ordered immediately down, "leaving Colonel Stevens to put everything in readiness to follow." On the 11th of July, Stevens was ordered to move the Park of Artillery by water to King's Ferry, thence by land to camp. This demonstration against New York prevented any reinforcements to Cornwallis, who was held in check by Lafayette in Virginia. Lafayette on his retreat to the head of Elk, had been ordered to reorganize in Baltimore and resume the offensive in Virginia, where Cornwallis hoped to find him an easy prey.

The arrival of a large body of Hessian recruits changing the situa-

tion at the northward, Washington decided upon a Southern campaign. On the 12th August he wrote conjointly with Count de Rochambeau to Count de Grasse, then at the mouth of the Chesapeake, requesting him to "send up the Elk River at the head of Chesapeake Bay, all the frigates, transports and vessels proper for the conveyance of the French and American troops down the Bay, and on the 19th, leaving the Northern department in charge of Major General Heath, moved the allied army in two columns, crossed the Hudson between the 21st and 25th, and marched rapidly to Trenton. The heavy cannon, ordnance, stores and ammunition, were already forwarding on the 2d September. Arrived at the head of Elk, the French and American armies learned of the blockade of the passage of the Chesapeake by the French fleet under the Count de Grasse. The forward movement on the 25th was renewed, and the troops transported and landed at Williamsburgh, where a junction was made with the forces under Lafayette. Cornwallis hesitated at Yorktown until retreat was impossible. The combined armies opened their trenches on the 1st October, 600 yards distance from the enemy's works. In the afternoon of the ninth, the redoubts and batteries being completed, a general discharge of artillery was begun by the Americans. The next morning the French opened their batteries on the left. The next night a second parallel was established only 200 yards from the British lines.

On the 14th the enemies redoubts on the left, which were troublesome to the beseigers, were carried by assault. These works being taken into the second parallel greatly strengthened the attack. In spite of a successful sortie of the British, the allied forces were so industrious that their final batteries were completed on the 16th, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the British position was covered by nearly one hundred pieces of heavy ordnance, and their works so destroyed that scarcely a gun was visible. On the 17th, the anniversary of the surrender of the capitulation of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Cornwallis sent a flag to open negotiations for a capitulation, and the posts of York and Gloucester were finally surrendered on the 19th of October. The news spread like wild-fire throughout the country, and it was everywhere felt that American Independence was finally achieved.

Knox was present in person in command of the artillery on this occasion; but the immediate command fell in line of rotation upon Colonel Lamb, Lieut.-Cols. Stevens and Carrington and Major Bauman. Washington applied the match to the first gun on the 9th; the last gun was fired by Lamb and Stevens' regiment on the 18th. It is related of Ste-

vens that, when cautioned by Knox against too free a use of powder and ball, he replied that the General need have no concern, his friend the Marquis would supply all deficiencies.

In this siege the Americans had 15 field and 23 siege guns, 24 and 18 pounders, and 21 mortars and howitzers. The French 36 field pieces and 36 siege pieces. The artillery captured from the British numbered 214 pieces, field and siege. Both the British and French were amazed at the skill with which the American artillery was handled, the more as all the officers except Bauman were native born Americans.

Washington congratulated Knox on the conduct of his command in general orders on the 2d, and Knox in brigade orders, by request of the Commander-in-Chief, thanked the corps, and said "the skill so conspicuously manifested in the management and direction of the cannon and mortars, have convinced our noble allies, and brought home to the feelings of our enemies, that the officers of the American artillery have acquired a respectable knowledge in their profession." Each of the officers was complimented by name.

In January, 1782, Stevens was at Burlington recruiting his regiment and preparing for the spring campaign. The command was again stationed at West Point during the summer, and was not again called out in service. On the 10th May he was one of those officers who "in the cantonment of the American army on the Hudson river, instituted the Society of the Cincinnati," of the New York branch of which he was later Vice President.

In July, 1783, he was ordered by Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary of War, to erect Magazines and an Arsenal, to replace the old State Magazine burned by the British. In October his wife died at West Point, leaving him with three children of tender age.

He was present when the Army of the Revolution was disbanded, and entered New York with his command on the 25th November, the day of the evacuation by the British. Here he established himself in business, and soon married Lucretia Ledyard, the widow of Richardson Sands. This lady was the daughter of Judge John Ledyard, of Hartford, and sister of the gallant Colonel William Ledyard, who was killed at Groton, Conn., in 1782. By this lady Colonel Stevens had a large family, all residents of New York.

When it was proposed to divide the United States into four great military departments, Washington offered to name Stevens to one of them, but he declined further military service. He was one of the largest and most successful merchants of his day, his enterprise building up

an extensive commerce with foreign ports, especially those of France. He was besides the Agent of the War Department, and at different times Agent for the French and English governments. He was Member of the Assembly in 1800, Alderman of the Third Ward in 1802, and Major General of the Artillery of the State of New York.

He was one of the founders of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, instituted in 1789 "to connect in indissoluble bonds of friendship American Brethren of known attachment to the political rights of human nature and the liberties of the country." He was also one of the founders of the New England Society, organized in 1805, and was its President from 1817 till his death.

In all military affairs he was consulted by the General and State Governments. He was one of three commissioners charged with the defences of the City of New York when a rupture with France was expected, and their execution was under his personal direction.

He was the acknowledged representative of the officers and soldiers who survived the war, and was constantly called upon by them to seek redress or relief from Congress, and on all public occasions he was one of the principal military figures.

The person of Colonel Stevens has been admirably portrayed by Trumbull in the large painting of the Surrender of Burgoyne at the Capitol of Washington. The life size figure is drawn in a graceful attitude, leaning upon a cannon on the extreme left of the scene. He is again introduced in the picture by the same artist representing the Surrender of Cornwallis. He is here seen in the distance at the head of the artillery, of which he was the field officer on the day of surrender.

After a career as a civilian, as striking for its display of energy and judgment as his service as a soldier, he died at Rockaway, whither he had been taken from his summer residence, Mount Bonaparte, Hallett's Cove (now Astoria), on the 22d September, 1823. He was buried from his residence, in Warren Street, New York, on the 23d September, and was followed to the grave by the Society of the Cincinnati in mourning badges, and a large concourse of the citizens by whom he was known and honored as one of the brave band which asserted and gained the liberty of America.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS

CHILDREN OF COL. EBENEZER STEVENS

FIRST MARRIAGE

Colonel Stevens married 1st, at Providence, Rhode Island, 11 October, 1774, Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Hodgdon of New Hampshire, by whom he had issue:

- I—Elizabeth, born Providence, R. I., July, 1775, died Boston, Mass., June, 1777.
- II—Horatio Gates, born Stamford, Conn., 19 September, 1778, died New York, 16 June, 1873; Major-General N. Y. State Militia; Vice-President New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Married Eliza Lucille Rhinelander of New York.
- III—Rebecca Hodgdon, born New Windsor, New York, 24 November, 1780, died 1 June, 1815; married to John Peter Schermerhorn of New York.
- IV—George Alexander, born West Point, 21 September, 1782, died at sea, ———— 1807. He was lost on his return from France on board the Gipsy, one of his father's merchant vessels, which foundered while being chased by a British man-of-war during the operations of the "Orders in Council." Unmarried.

SECOND MARRIAGE

Colonel Stevens married 2d, at New York, 4 May, 1784, Lucretia Ledyard (widow of Richardson Sands), daughter of Judge John Ledyard, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had issue:

- V—Samuel, born New York, 14 March, 1785, died New York, 25 December, 1844; Yale College, 1805; a distinguished member of the New York Bar; one of the first Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Construction. Unmarried.
- VI—William, born New York, 4 May, 1787, died Poughkeepsie, 1 November, 1867. Unmarried.
- VII—Alexander Hodgdon, born New York, 4 September, 1789, died 30 March, 1869. Yale College, 1807; M. D., LL. D.; President of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York; Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, University of State of York. Married 1st, Mary Jane Bayard of New Jersey; 2d, Catherine Morris of Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 3d, Phoebe Coles Lloyd of Long Island.
- VIII—Byam Kerby, born New York, 20 April, 1792, died Astoria, 15 February, 1870. Yale College, 1811; merchant of the house of Ebenezer Stevens' Sons. Married Frances Gallatin of New York.
- IX—John Austin, born New York, 22 January, 1795, died New York, 19 October, 1874. Yale College, 1813; merchant of the house of Ebenezer Stevens' Sons; President of the Merchants' Exchange; of the Bank of Commerce in New York, from 1839 to 1866; of the Associated Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston in 1862, and Chairman of the Treasury Note Committee, which managed the one hundred and fifty million loan to the Government of the U. S. during the civil war. Married Abby Weld, of Brunswick, Maine, formerly of Boston, Mass.
- X—Henry Hewgill, born New York, 28 February, 1797, died Poughkeepsie, 6 October, 1869. Merchant. Married Catherine Clarkson Crosby of New York.
- XI—Mary Lucretia Lucy Ann, born New York, 16 April, 1798, died Newport, 26 August, 1877. Married to Frederick William Rhinelander of New York.







